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State of the Union Message—1970

'The major immediate goal of our foreign policy is to bring an end to the war in Vietnam in a way that our generation will be remembered, not so much as the generation that suffered in war, but more for the fact that we had the courage and character to win the kind of a just peace that the next generation was able to keep.
'We are making progress toward that goal.'

Following is the prepared text of President Nixon's State of the Union Address delivered January 22 to a joint session of Congress:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Con[illegible] distinguished guests and my fellow Americans:

To address a joint session of the Congres[illegible] chamber, where I was once privileged to serve [illegible] which I am deeply grateful.

The State of the Union Address is tradit[illegible]ly an occasion for a lengthy and detailed account by the P[illegible]ent of what he has accomplished in the past, what he wan[illegible]he Congress to do in the future, and, in an election year, to[illegible]y the basis for the political issues which might be decisive in[illegible]e Fall.

Occasionally there comes a time when pr[illegible]ound and far-reaching events command a break with tradi[illegible]n.

This is such a time.

I say this not only because 1970 marks the beginning of a new decade in which America will celebrate its 200th birthday. I say it because new knowledge and hard experience argue persuasively that both our programs and our institutions need to be reformed.

The moment has arrived to harness the vast energies and abundance of this land to the creation of a new American experience, an experience richer and deeper and more truly a reflection of the goodness and grace of the human spirit.

The 70s will be a time of new beginnings, a time of exploring both on the earth and in the heavens, a time of discovery. But the time has also come for emphasis on developing better ways of managing what we have and of completing what man's genius has begun but left unfinished.

Our land, this land that is ours together, is a great and good land and also an unfinished land. The challenge of perfecting it is the summons of the seventies.

It is in that spirit that I address myself to those great [illegible] facing our nation which are above partisanship.

When we speak of America's priorities the first priority must always be peace for America and the world.

The major immediate goal of our foreign policy is to bring an end to the war in Vietnam in a way that our generation will be remembered, not so much as the generation that suffered in war, but more for the fact that we [illegible] courage and character to win the kind of a just [illegible] the next generation was able to keep.

'We are making progress toward that goal.

[illegible] pr[illegible] for peace are far greater today than they were a year [illegible]

A major p[illegible] the credit for this development goes to the members of [illegible]ongress who, despite their differences on the conduct of [illegible], have overwhelmingly indicated their support of a ju[illegible]e. By this action you have completely demolished the en[illegible] hopes that they can gain in Washington the victory our [illegible] men deny (them) in Vietnam.

[illegible] goal [illegible] be greater than to make the next generation the first in this century in which America was at peace with every nation in the world.

I shall discuss in detail the new concepts and programs designed to achieve this goal in a separate report on foreign policy, which I shall submit to the Congress at a later date.

Today, let me describe the directions of our new policies. We have based our policies on an evaluation of the world as it is, rather than as it was 25 years ago at the end of World War II. Many of the policies which were necessary and right then are obsolete today.

Then, because of America's overwhelming military and economic strength, the weakness of other major free world powers and the inability of scores of newly independent nations to defend—let alone govern—themselves, America had to assume the major burden for the defense of freedom in the world.

In two wars, first in Korea and then in Vietnam, we furnished most of the money, most of the arms and most of the men to help others defend their freedom.

Today the great industrial nations of Europe, as well as Japan, have regained their economic strength, and the nations of Latin America—and many of the nations that acquired their freedom from colonialism after World War II in Asia and

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Africa—have a new sense of pride and dignity, and a determination to assume the responsibility for their own defense.

That is the basis of the doctrine I announced at Guam.

Neither the defense nor the development of other nations can be exclusively or primarily an American undertaking;

The nations of each part of the world should assume the primary responsibility for their own well-being; and they themselves should determine the terms of that well-being.

We shall be faithful to our treaty commitments, but we shall reduce our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs.

To insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, but a sharing of responsibility.

Peace requires partnerships, or we will forever exhaust our resources in a vain and unproductive effort to dominate our friends and forever isolate our enemies.

The result of this new policy has been not to weaken our alliances, but to give them new life, new strength and a new sense of common purpose.

Relations with our European allies are once again strong and

'If we are to have peace in the last third of the Twentieth Century, a major factor will be the development of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.'

healthy, based on mutual consultation and mutual responsibility.

We have initiated a new approach to the nations of Latin America, in which we deal with them as partners rather than patrons.

The new partnership concept has been welcomed in Asia. We have developed an historic new basis for Japanese-American friendship and cooperation, which is the linch pin for peace in the Pacific.

If we are to have peace in the last third of the Twentieth Century, a major factor will be the development of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

I would not underestimate our differences, but we are moving with precision and purpose from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation.

Our negotiations on strategic arms limitations and in other areas will have far greater chance for success if both sides enter them motivated by mutual self-interest rather than naive sentimentality.

It is with this same spirit that we have resumed discussions with Communist China in our talks at Warsaw.

Our concern in our relations with both these nations is to avoid a catastrophic collision and to build a solid basis for peaceful settlement of our differences.

I would be the last to suggest that the road to peace is not difficult and dangerous, but I believe our new policies have contributed to the prospect that America may have the best chance since World War II to enjoy a generation of uninterrupted peace. That chance will be enormously increased if we continue to have a relationship between Congress and the Executive in which, despite differences in detail, where the security of America and the peace of mankind are concerned, we act not as Republicans or Democrats—but as Americans.

As we move into the decade of the 70s, we have the greatest opportunity for progress of any people in world history.

Our Gross National Product will increase by $500 billion in the next 10 years. This increase is greater than the entire growth of the American economy from 1790 to 1950.

The critical question is not whether we will grow, but how we will use that growth.

The decade of the 60s was also a period of great growth economically. But in that same ten-year period we witnessed the greatest growth of crime, the greatest increase in inflation and the greatest social unrest in America in 100 years. Never has a nation seemed to have had more and enjoyed it less.

At heart, the issue is the effectiveness of government.

Ours had become as it continues to be—and should remain—a society of large expectations. Government helped to generate these expectations and undertook to meet them. Yet, increasingly, it proved unable to do so.

As a people, we had too many visions—and too little vision.

Now, as we enter the 70s, we should enter also a great age of reform of the institutions of American government.

Our purpose in this period should not be simply better management of the programs of the past. The time has come for a new quest—a quest not for a greater quantity of what we have—but for a new quality of life in America.

A major part of the substance for an unprecedented advance in this nation's approach to its problems and opportunities is contained in more than two-score legislative proposals which I sent to the Congress last year and which still await enactment.

I will offer at least a dozen more major programs in the course of this session.

At this point I do not intend to go through a detailed listing of what I have proposed or will propose, but I would like to mention three areas in which urgent priorities demand that we move:

—We cannot delay longer in accomplishing a total reform of our welfare system. When a system penalizes work, breaks up homes and robs recipients of dignity, there is no alternative to abolishing that system and adopting in its place the program of income support, job training and work incentives which I recommended to the Congress last year.

—The time has come to assess and reform all of our institutions of government at the Federal, state and local level. It is time for a New Federalism, in which, after 190 years of power flowing from the people and local and state governments to Washington, it will begin to flow from Washington back to the states and to the people.

—We must adopt reforms which will expand the range of opportunities for all Americans. We can fulfill the American dream only when each person has a fair chance to fulfill his own dreams. This means equal voting rights, equal employment opportunity and new opportunities for expanded owner-

ship. In order to be secure in their human rights, people need access to property rights.

I could give similar examples of the need for reform in our programs for health, education, housing, and transportation, as well as in other critical areas which directly affect the well-being of millions of Americans.

The people of the United States should wait no longer for these reforms that would so deeply enhance the quality of their life.

It is time to quit putting good money into bad programs. Otherwise we will end up with bad money as well as bad programs.

I urge the Congress to join this Administration to begin turning these hopes into reality, so that we can make the decade of the 70s an era of high performance as well as high hopes.

When I speak of actions which would be beneficial to the American people, I can think of none more important than for the Congress to join this Administration in the battle to stop the rise in the cost of living.

It is tempting to blame someone else for inflation.

Some blame business for raising prices.

Some blame unions for asking for higher wages.

But a review of the stark fiscal facts of the 1960s, clearly demonstrates where the primary blame for rising prices must be placed.

In the decade of the 60s the Federal government spent $57 billion more than it took in in taxes.

In that same decade the American people paid the bill for that deficit in price increases which raised the cost of living for the average family of four by $200 per month.

Must Balance Budget

Millions of Americans are forced to go into debt today because the Federal government decided to go into debt yesterday. We must balance our Federal budget so that American families will have a better chance to balance their family budgets.

Only with the cooperation of the Congress can we meet this highest priority objective of responsible government.

We are on the right track.

We had a balanced budget in 1969.

This Administration cut more than $7 billion out of spending plans in order to produce a surplus in 1970.

In spite of the fact that Congress reduced revenues by $3 billion, I shall present a balanced budget for 1971.

To present and stay within a balanced budget requires hard decisions. It means rejecting spending programs which would benefit some of the people when their net effect would result in price increases for all the people.

I recognize the political popularity of spending programs, particularly in an election year. But unless we stop the rise in prices, the cost of living for millions of American families will become unbearable and government's ability to plan programs for progress for the future will become impossible.

In referring to budget cuts, there is one area where I have ordered an increase rather than a cut—the requests of those agencies with the responsibility for law enforcement.

We have heard a great deal of overblown rhetoric during the 60s in which the word "war" has perhaps too often been used—the war on poverty, the war on misery, the war on disease, the war on hunger. If there is one area where the word "war" is appropriate it is in the fight against crime. We must declare and win the war against the criminal elements which increasingly threaten our cities, our homes and our lives.

'War' Against Crime

We have a tragic example of this problem in the nation's Capital, for whose safety the Congress and the Executive have the primary responsibility. I doubt if there are many members of this Congress who live more than a few blocks from here would dare leave their cars in the Capitol Garage and walk home alone tonight.

Last year this Administration sent to the Congress 13 separate pieces of legislation dealing with organized crime, pornography, street crime, narcotics and crime in the District of Columbia.

None of these bills has reached my desk for signature.

I am confident that the Congress will act now to adopt the legislation I placed before you last year. We in the Executive have done everything we can under existing law, but new and stronger weapons are needed in this fight.

While it is true that state and local law enforcement agencies are the cutting edge in the effort to eliminate street crime, burglaries, and murder, my proposals to you have embodied my belief that the Federal government should play a greater role in working in partnership with these agencies.

'. . . We must balance our Federal budget so that American families will have a better chance to balance their family budgets.'

The 1971 Federal spending for aiding local law enforcement will double that budgeted for 1970.

The primary responsibility for most crimes that affect individuals is with local and state rather than with Federal government. But in the field of organized crime, narcotics and pornography, the Federal government has a special responsibility it should fulfill. And we should make Washington, D.C., where the Congress and the Executive have the primary responsibility, an example to the nation and the world of respect for law rather than lawlessness.

Major Concern in 70s

I now turn to a subject which, next to our desire for peace, may well become the major concern of the American people in the decade of the 70s.

In the next 10 years we shall increase our wealth by 50 per cent. The profound question is—does this mean that we

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will be 50 per cent richer in a real sense, 50 per cent better off, 50 per cent happier?

Or, does it mean that in the year 1980 the President standing in this place will look back on a decade in which 70 per cent of our people lived in metropolitan areas choked by traffic, suffocated by smog, poisoned by water, deafened by noise and terrorized by crime?

These are not the great questions that concern world leaders at summit conferences. But people do not live at the summit. They live in the foothills of everyday experience. It is time for us all to concern ourselves with the way real people live in real life.

The great question of the 70s is, shall we surrender to our surroundings, or shall we make our peace with nature and begin to make reparations for the damage we have done to our air, our land and our water?

Restoring nature to its natural state is a cause beyond party and beyond factions. It has become a common cause of all the people of America. It is a cause of particular concern to young Americans—because they more than we will reap the grim consequences of our failure to act on programs which are needed now if we are to prevent disaster later.

Clean air, clean water, open spaces—these should once again be the birthright of every American. If we act now—they can be.

We still think of air as free. But clean air is not, and

'America, which has pioneered in the new abundance, and in the new technology, is called upon today to pioneer in meeting the concerns which have followed in their wake —in turning the wonders of science to the service of man.'

neither is clean water. The price tag on pollution control is high. Through our years of past carelessness we incurred a debt to nature, and now that debt is being called.

The program I shall propose to Congress will be the most comprehensive and costly program in this field ever in the nation's history.

It is not just a program for the next year. A year's plan in this field is no plan at all. This is a time to look ahead not a year, but five or 10 years—whatever time is required to do the job.

I shall propose to this Congress a $10-billion nationwide clean waters program to put modern municipal waste treatment plants in every place in America where they are needed to make our waters clean again, and to do it now.

We have the industrial capacity, if we begin now, to build them all within five years. This program will get them built within five years.

As our cities and suburbs relentlessly expand, those priceless open spaces needed for recreation areas accessible to their people are swallowed up—often forever. Unless we preserve these spaces while they are still available, we will have none to preserve. Therefore, I shall propose innovative financing methods for purchasing open space and park lands, now, before they are lost to us.

Auto Worst Polluter of The Air

The automobile is our wost polluter of the air. Adequate control requires further advances in engine design and fuel composition. We shall intensify our research, set increasingly strict standards and strengthen enforcement procedures—and we shall do it now.

We no longer can afford to consider air and water common property, free to be abused by anyone without regard to the consequences. Instead, we should begin now to treat them as scarce resources, which we are no more free to contaminate than we are free to throw garbage in our neighbor's yard.

This requires comprehensive new regulations. It also requires that, to the extent possible, the price of goods should be made to include the costs of producing and disposing of them without damage to the environment.

The argument is increasingly heard that a fundamental contradiction has arisen between economic growth and the quality of life, so that to have one we must forsake the other.

The answer is not to abandon growth, but to redirect it. For example, we should turn toward ending congestion and eliminating smog the same reservoir of inventive genius that created them in the first place.

Continued vigorous economic growth provides us with the means to enrich life itself and to enhance our planet as a place hospitable to man.

Each individual must enlist if this fight is to be won.

It has been said that no matter how many national parks and historical monuments we buy and develop, the truly significant environment for each of us is that in which we spend 80 per cent of our time—that is, our homes, our places of work and the streets over which we pass.

Street litter, rundown parking strips and yards, dilapidated fences, broken windows, smoking automobiles, dingy working places, all should be the object of our fresh view.

Help of People Needed

We have been much too tolerant of our surroundings and too willing to leave it to others to clean up our environment. It is time for those who make massive demands on society to make some minimal demands on themselves. Each of us must resolve that each day he will leave his home, his property and the public places of his city or town a little cleaner, a little better, a little more pleasant for himself and those around him.

With the help of people we can do anything. Without their help we can do nothing. In this spirit, together, we can reclaim our land for ours and generations to come.

Between now and the year 2000, over 100 million children will be born in the United States. Where they grow up—and how—will, more than any one thing, measure the quality

of American life in these years ahead.

This should be a warning to us.

For the past 30 years our population has also been growing and shifting. The result is exemplified in the vast areas of rural America emptying out of people and of promise—a third of our counties lost population in the 1960s.

The violent and decayed central cities of our great metropolitan complexes are the most conspicuous area of failure in American life.

I propose that before these problems become insoluble, the nation develop a national growth policy. Our purpose will be to find those means by which Federal, state and local government can influence the course of urban settlement and growth so as positively to affect the quality of American life.

In the future, decisions as to where to build highways, locate airports, acquire land or sell land should be made with a clear objective of aiding a balanced growth.

Assist in Building, Rebuilding

In particular, the Federal government must be in a position to assist in the building of new cities and the rebuilding of old ones.

At the same time, we will carry our concern with the quality of life in America to the farm as well as the suburb, to the village as well as the city. What rural America most needs is a new kind of assistance. It needs to be dealt with, not as a separate nation, but as part of an over-all growth policy for all America. We must create a new rural environment that will not only stem the migration to urban centers but reverse it. If we seize our growth as a challenge, we can make the 1970s an historic period when by conscious choice we transformed our land into what we want it to become.

America, which has pioneered in the new abundance, and in the new technology, is called upon today to pioneer in meeting the concerns which have followed in their wake—in turning the wonders of science to the service of man.

In the majesty of this great chamber we hear the echoes of America's history, of debates that rocked the Union and those that repaired it, of the summons to war and the search for peace, of the uniting of the people and the building of a nation.

Those echoes of history remind us of our roots and our strengths.

They remind us also of that special genius of American democracy, which at one critical turning point after another has led us to spot the new road to the future and given us the wisdom and courage to take it.

As I looked down that new road which I have tried to map out today, I see a new America as we celebrate our 200th birthday just six years from now.

I see an America in which we have abolished hunger, provided the means for every family in the nation to obtain a minimum income, made enormous progress in providing better housing, faster transportation, improved health and superior education.

I see an America in which we have checked inflation, and waged a winning war against crime.

I see an America in which we have made great strides in stopping the pollution of our air, cleaning up our water, opening up new parks, and continuing to explore in space.

Peace With All Nations

Most important, I see an America at peace with all the nations of the world.

This is not an impossible dream. These goals are all within our reach.

In times past, our forefathers had the vision but not the means to achieve such goals.

Let it not be recorded that we were the first generation that had the means but not the vision to make that dream come true.

But let us, above all, recognize a fundamental truth. We can be the best clothed, best fed, best housed people in the world, enjoying clear air, clean water and beautiful parks, but we could still be the unhappiest people in the world without that indefinable spirit—the lift of a driving dream which has made America from its beginning the hope of the world.

Two hundred years ago this was a new nation of 3 million people, weak militarily, poor economically. But America meant something to the world which could not be measured in dollars, something far more important than military might. We had a spiritual quality which caught the imagination of millions of people in the world.

Today, when we are the richest and strongest nation in the world, let it not be recorded that we lack the moral and spiritual idealism which made us the hope of the world at the time of our birth.

The demands on us in 1976 are even greater than in 1776.

Live and Help Live

It is no longer enough to live and let live. Now we must live and help live.

We need a fresh climate in America, one in which a person can breathe freely and breathe in freedom.

Our recognition of the truth that wealth and happiness are not the same thing requires us to measure success or failure by new criteria.

Even more important than the programs I have described today, this nation needs the example of its elected leaders in providing the spiritual and moral leadership which no programs for material progress can satisfy.

Above all, let us inspire young Americans with a sense of excitement, a sense of destiny, a sense of involvement in meeting the challenges we face in this great period of our history. Only then are they going to have any sense of satisfaction in their lives.

The greatest privilege an individual can have is to serve in a cause bigger than himself. We have such a cause.

How we seize the opportunities I have described today will determine not only our future, but the future of peace and freedom in this world in the last third of this century.

May God give us the wisdom, the strength and, above all, the idealism to be worthy of that challenge, so that America can fulfill its destiny of being the world's best hope for liberty, for opportunity, progress and peace for all peoples.

Deputy Secretary Packard Backs Construction Of Nuclear Powered Ships, Subs for Peace

"Our military power is our peace insurance," said Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard at the launching ceremony of the nuclear powered submarine Bluefish at Groton, Conn.

Following are excerpts from his remarks:

Nuclear propulsion has not been limited to submarines. The Navy presently has one nuclear powered aircraft carrier, a nuclear powered cruiser and two nuclear powered guided missile frigates. Today we are building the USS Nimitz, our second nuclear powered aircraft carrier. We are also building two new nuclear frigates. These ships provide the foundation of a nuclear powered surface Navy that can go anywhere in the world at instant notice.

Why do we build such ships? As Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has recently stated, we build them to keep the peace.

If history teaches anything, it is surely that weakness invites attack. Our military power is our peace insurance. But military power is not enough: it must be backed up by an unshakable national resolve to defend our vital interests throughout the world.

The Soviet Union understands seapower and she is mounting a formidable challenge to our ability to control the seas in wartime. It is clear that sea power will continue to be an indispensable instrument of our national policies and those of the Free World alliance, and that is why we continue to build those ships necessary to maintain a Navy equal to any challenge we may face.

(The Bluefish) incorporates thousands of technical advances developed by our scientists and engineers over the last decade and a half. She represents one of the most sophisticated and complex weapon systems that can be built today. Her military characteristics, combined with her ability to operate submerged at high speeds for long periods of time, will make her an awesome weapon against both enemy surface ships and submarines.

EUCOM COMMAND TEAM—Air Force General David A. Burchinal, center, Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States European Command at Stuttgart, Germany, recently had key changes in his staff. Lieutenant General Alexander D. Surles Jr., left, became EUCOM's Chief of Staff replacing Navy Vice Admiral John A. Tyree Jr., who has been selected as the Navy's Inspector General in Washington. Rear Admiral C. J. VanArsdall Jr. has replaced Army Major General Edward L. Rowny as EUCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff. General Rowny is now Army's Chief of Research and Development. (Photo by SP6 Ben Zar)

LOUIS M. ROUSSELOT
M.D., F.A.C.S.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs (M&RA)

BORN: November 3, 1902, New York, N.Y.

EDUCATION: A.B., M.D., (Surgery); Med. Sci. D. (Surgery) Columbia University from 1923 to 1934. Resident surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City from 1927 to 1934; resident surgeon, School of Tropical Medicine of Columbia University, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1934–1935; resident surgeon, Babies Hospital, New York, 1935–1936. Dr. Rousselot held numerous positions between the years 1936 and 1968, academic and surgical.

MILITARY SERVICE: He joined the Medical Corps Reserve, U.S. Army, in 1940, went on active duty with the U.S.A.M.C. from February 1942 to October 1945. Dr. Rousselot worked in surgical service at the 2nd General Hospital between February 1942 and February 1944. From August 1944 to June 1945, he commanded the 108th General Hospital, a 3,000-bed hospital, at Paris, France. Between July 1945 and October 1945, he commanded the 2nd General Hospital. He was senior consultant surgeon for the First U.S. Army from 1947 to 1951.

Dr. Rousselot assumed his present position with the Department of Defense as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) in January 1968.

Toward A National Health Policy

DoD Medical Authorities Outline New Perspective

(The following article outlines the need for a new perspective and scaling up of the concept of medical care and appeared in the "Medical Opinion and Review" magazine in December. Its authors are Louis M. Rousselot, M.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, and Colonel Hamilton B. Webb Jr., former Assistant for Medical Policy in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. This condensed version is a compilation of their major remarks excerpted from the article, "Toward a National Health Policy.")

The practice of medicine and the delivery of health care now constitutes one of the largest and fastest-growing enterprises in our affluent society, and, in addition to its direct impact on the individual patient, the quality of medical care and the manner in which it is structured and delivered affects all elements of society. The many leaders of this vast, multibillion-dollar effort have attained their roles within a highly competitive arena, as becomes a democratic system.

Medicine itself has proliferated into a vast array of separate guilds, an inevitable evolution of the burgeoning of knowledge. There are also large medical systems within the Federal government: one in the Veterans Administration, three in the Department of Defense, and another in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (And each of these medical organizations, it should be noted, is subordinate to a department whose primary mission is not medical.)

With multitudinous groups, societies, and associations now numbering in the many hundreds, we have a conglomeration of parts with no cohesive direction. *A continuance of this disparate mass is resulting in an inefficient, wasteful professional structure that urgently needs some type of synergism and guidance to bring order out of ultimate chaos.* There is some opinion that this direction should be mediated by the medical profession, with the affirmative and stabilizing force of implementing legislation. Opportunely timed, applicable, identical bills have been introduced into the present 91st Congress: "To Establish Within the Executive Office of the President a Council of Health Advisers."

Through the years, the National Academy of Sciences has been enlarged, and a number of physicians have been elected to it from time to time. It constitutes a sort of "Royal Society" of American scientists, and its secretariat serves as an analytical service or contractual broker for government agencies. The NAS, however, reports to agencies and to the President only if asked for advice on specific technical matters in medicine or science. Thus, the Academy does not produce an over-all or national policy or a periodic "Health of the Nation" report.

Within the NAS, there is presently some ferment to develop "a board to study the social function of medicine." This may be the fore-runner of a National Academy of Medicine, created —as was the National Academy of Engineering—by fission of the parent body. The nucleus of this would probably be formed by those physicians who have already been elected to the NAS. Thus, presumably, a National Academy of Medicine would inherit the medical or health aspects of the original charter of the NAS.

However, the NAS is remote from the Presidency. The chief executive usually applies to the Office of Science and Technology and his science adviser, for guidance in health matters. There is not, and never has been, anyone designated as the "President's Health Adviser."

From the standpoint of the medical profession and its organizations, there are numerous committees and councils that have national programs, the most prominent of which are the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association. They are professionally solid and usually are specifically oriented. Their relationship to the Government varies. The AMA Council on National Security provides the Department of Defense with some of the best support and advice it receives, but its assigned function is primarily to "provide advice and assistance to the Board of Trustees and to the medical profession"—not to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Commander in Chief.

The National Science Foundation, which is an independent office directly under the President, is charged with the strengthening of basic research and education in the sciences. Within the organization, there is a Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, but the division is not headed by a physician.

There are several existing government councils that have a national health charter, but each of these is somewhat limited in function.

The National Advisory Health Council was originally established to review research grants and advise the surgeon general of the Public Health Service. Of course, this council now functions within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In recent years, it has been given responsibilities on a somewhat broader basis, including health-policy matters, but it advises the Secretary of HEW, not the President.

Currently, in the 91st Congress, there is a concerted effort to provide a medical agency analogous to the Council of Economic Advisers (Senator Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., in S. 2898, and Representative Donald M. Fraser, D-Minn., in the identical H.R. 13858) have introduced the Health Organization Act: "to establish within the executive office of the President a council of health advisers in order to improve the organization of agencies within the executive branch of the government concerned with health programs."

It is well to remember, however, that no President has asked for a National Medical Policy Council or for anything very much like it. There is no way to require of a President that he accept any particular advice or group of advisers. The history shows the varying weight successive chief executives have accorded to an advisory council.

In view of the rapidly changing conditions in American medicine today, the failure of organized medicine to assume a larger role in formulating national health policies is compounding confusion.

Reviews Vietnam Situation, ARVN Capability

Gen. Chapman Believes Vietnamization Key to Southeast Asia Success

Vietnamization is practical and working and can lead to a successful conclusion of our efforts in Southeast Asia, General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, told reporters after returning from a 12-day trip to the Western Pacific.

He said, "I'm thinking of a good deal more than the military situation. I'm rather, in fact, thinking of the improvements in the economic situation, the communications, the highways—many of the highways are open and traffic flows freely—the planting of the miracle rice, the fishing, the education—it is quite impressive (to see) the numbers of children that are now going to school in Vietnam, as compared to 15 years ago. Something like 3-million as compared to 400,000, including some 40,000 students in five universities now whereas 15 years ago there were about 2,000 in one. And there are similar quantum increases in both grammar school and high school. Many of those schools were built with the assistance of the American soldiers, Marines, sailors and airmen over there."

General Chapman added, "Then there is the political structure which appears to be strengthening. Refugees are being returned to their original homes or relocated to new areas. So on balance, I think (the process of Vietnamization) is moving in the right direction and with measurable progress.

"I do want to point out, however, that the enemy is still there. Although there is what is sometimes described as a lull in the fighting, the fighting is still going on nevertheless. The enemy has the capability of launching heavier attacks if he chooses to do so. So there is a possibility of more heavy fighting. I think we must be prepared for setbacks. I don't think we can expect to have an unbroken string of successes from now until the successful conclusion of our effort. We have got to expect setbacks. We have got to be prepared for them and we have got to be prepared to view them in the context of the total situation.

"I think it will continue to be a test of our national determination to face transient adversity and get on with the main task at hand. I have often thought that the test of a nation as in a man is not whether he makes any mistakes but how he stands up to adversity.

Following are excerpts from the general's press conference:

Q. Could a series of coordinated attacks deal perhaps a fatal blow to the advances you mentioned in highways, etc?

A. Our forces—both ours and those of our allies—are fully ready for these

GENERAL CHAPMAN

kinds of attacks. We have thousands of patrols out every day. Reconnaissance is run night and day throughout the country. It is going to be very difficult for the enemy to amass any large-scale force undetected. Nevertheless he probably can (amass forces on both large and small scales but) I do not think he can achieve anything permanent. The most he could hope to do would be to inflict as many casualties as he could, both on U.S. and Free World (forces) in the hope that that would undermine the government of Vietnam and reduce determination back home. Primarily, you have psychological objectives in mind; I don't think he could possibly hope to have any permanent military achievements.

Q. When was the last time the enemy won a battle?

A. He has never really won any permanent battle, with a permanent achievement. For example, he seized the city of Hue but he couldn't hold it and he paid very, very dearly. His sapper attacks usually result in killing some Americans or ARVN, but he pays a heavy price. Routinely, he loses as much as 75 per cent of the sappers that make the attacks. (So) he only succeeds in creating some death and destruction with the hope of psychological effects. So far, that hope has been thwarted, and I am very confident that the American people are going to continue to thwart him in the future.

Q. Do you think the enemy has the capability to launch an offensive similar to that of Tet, 1968?

A. I do not believe on that scale. He is weaker than he was then and, conversely, we are a good deal stronger, both because of the very substantial improvement in the ARVN and because of the U.S. and other Free World forces.

Q. How long do you think it will be before the ARVN can take over the complete combat role in just I Corps alone?

A. To begin with, they could handle it completely now if the NVA would go back up north where they belong and stay there. If the NVA divisions and regiments stay in and around I Corps as a threat, that would have to be put in the context of the whole country. I do not think you could focus on I Corps because the combat units must be mobile, they must be able to shift around to meet the threat. The 1st and 2nd ARVN Divisions, which are really good divisions, and the 51st Independent Regiment, which is in the Quon Nam Province, are fine fighting outfits. They can take the NVA on now in reasonable terms and meet them head-to-head and lick them. They have done (that) a number of times.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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